	Page 1
1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	x
4	In the Matter of:
5	SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
6	CORPORATION,
7	Plaintiff,
8	v. Case No. 08-01789(SMB)
9	BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
10	SECURITIES, LLC,
11	Defendant.
12	x
13	IRVING H. PICARD, TRUSTEE FOR
14	LIQUIDATION OF BERNARD L. MADOFF
15	INVESTMENT SECURITIES LLC,
16	Plaintiff,
17	v. Case No. 12-01920(SMB)
18	KINGATE GLOBAL FUND, LTD.,
19	by its Liquidators,
20	Defendant.
21	x
22	
23	
24	
25	

Page 2 U.S. Bankruptcy Court One Bowling Green New York, New York April 17, 2014 11:09 AM BEFORE: HON STUART M. BERNSTEIN U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Page 3 1 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 2 Compensation / Thirteenth Application of Windels Marx Lane & 3 Mittendorf, LLP for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary 4 5 Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 6 2013 for Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, LLP, Special 7 Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fees: \$1,933,182.50, expenses: \$10,001.84. 8 9 10 Hearing re: Motion for Leave to File an Amended Complaint 11 12 Hearing re: Motion for 14th Interim Fee Application 13 Hearing re: Motion for 4th Interim Distribution 14 15 16 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 17 Compensation / Fourteenth Application of Trustee and Baker & Hostetler LLP for Allowance of Interim Compensation for 18 Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary 19 20 Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 21 2013 for Baker & Hostetler, L.L.P., Trustee's Attorney, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$39237170.40, expenses: 22 23 \$489,830.09. 24 25 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional

Page 4 1 Compensation / Application of Schiltz & Schiltz as Special 2 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and 3 4 Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through 5 November 30, 2013 for Schiltz & Schiltz, Special Counsel, 6 period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$31,100.40, expenses: 7 \$2,021.51. 8 9 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 10 Compensation / Application of Higgs & Johnson (formerly 11 Higgs Johnson Truman Bodden & co. as Special Counsel to the 12 Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services 13 Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 14 Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013 for 15 Higgs & Johnson, Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 16 11/30/2013, fee: \$58,369.50, expenses: \$4,772.21. 17 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 18 Compensation / Application of Soroker - Agmon as Special 19 20 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 21 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and 22 Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through 23 November 30, 2013 for Soroker - Agmon, Special Counsel, 24 period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$46,747,43, expenses: 25 \$14.00.

Page 5 1 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 2 Compensation / Application of Graf & Pitkowitz Rechtsanwalte 3 GmbH as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of 4 Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement 5 of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 6 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Graf & Pitkowitz 7 Rechtsanwalte GmbH, Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$369,883.06, expenses: \$4,169.66. 8 9 10 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 11 Compensation / Application of SCA Creque as Special Counsel 12 to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for 13 Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 14 15 2013 for SCA Creque, Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 16 11/30/2013, fee: \$18,342.97, expenses: \$135.00. 17 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 18 Compensation / Application of Young Conaway Stargatt & 19 20 Taylor, LLP as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance 21 of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 22 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Young, Conaway, 23 24 Stargatt & Taylor, LLP, Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$31,022.55, expenses: \$742.93. 25

Page 6 1 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 2 Compensation / Application of Williams, Barristers & 3 Attorneys as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement 4 5 of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 6 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Williams, Barristers & 7 Attorneys, Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, 8 fee: \$118,386.81, expenses: \$9. 9 10 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 11 Compensation / Application of Taylor Wessing as Special 12 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 13 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through 14 15 November 30, 2013 for Taylor Wessing, Special Counsel, 16 period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$1,406,764.55, 17 expenses: \$60,747.30. 18 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 19 20 Compensation / Application of UGGC & Associes as Special 21 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 22 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and 23 Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through 24 November 30, 2013 for UGGC & Associes, Special Counsel, 25 period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$93,987.94, expenses:

Page 7 1 \$10,508.64. 2 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 3 Compensation / Application of Triay Stagnetto Neish as 4 5 Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim 6 Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 7 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from October 1, 2013 8 through November 30, 2013 for Triay Stagnetto Neish, Special 9 Counsel, period: 10/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$87,185.27, 10 expenses: \$939.51. 11 12 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 13 Compensation / Application of Werder Vigano as Special 14 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 15 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and 16 Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through 17 November 30, 2013 for Werder Vigano, Special Counsel, 18 period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$3,412.67, expenses: 19 \$0. 20 21 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 22 Compensation / Application of Greenfield Stein & Senior, LLP as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim 23 Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 24 25 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013

Page 8 1 through November 30, 2013 for Greenfield Stein & Senior, 2 LLP, Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$2,817.45, expenses: \$36.25. 3 4 5 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 6 Compensation / Application of Browne Jacobson, LLP as 7 Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim 8 Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 9 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 10 through November 30, 2013 for Browne Jacobson, LLP, Special 11 Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$624,090.66, 12 expenses: \$32,822.16. 13 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 14 15 Compensation / Application of Eugene F. Collins as Special 16 Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation 17 for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and 18 Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Eugene F. Collins, Special Counsel, 19 20 period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$3,075.55, expenses: 21 \$20. 22 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 23 24 Compensation / Application of Ritter & Ritter Advokatur as 25 Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim

Page 9 1 Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 2 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Ritter & Ritter Advokatur, 3 4 Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: 5 \$11,013.71, expenses: \$23.26. 6 7 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional Compensation / Application of Munari Giudici Maniglio 8 9 Panfili E Associate as Special Counsel to the Trustee for 10 Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 11 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from 12 August 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Munari Giudici 13 Maniglio Panfili E Associati, Special Counsel, period: 14 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$14,262.31, expenses: \$0. 15 16 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional 17 Compensation / Application of Kelley, Wolter & Scott, P.A. as Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim 18 Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 19 20 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 21 through November 30, 2013 for Kelley, Wolter & Scott, P.A., 22 Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: \$9,540.00, expenses: \$324.00. 23 24 25 Hearing re: Application for Interim Professional

Page 10 1 Compensation / Application of Kugler Kandestein, LLP as 2 Special Counsel to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim 3 Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 4 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from August 1, 2013 through November 30, 2013 for Kugler Kandestein, LLP, 5 6 Special Counsel, period: 8/1/2013 to 11/30/2013, fee: 7 \$337.19, expenses: \$0. 8 Hearing re: Motion to Approve Fourth Allocation of Property 9 10 to the Fund of Customer Property and Authorize Fourth Interim Distribution to Customers. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Transcribed by: Dawn South

	Page 11
1	APPEARANCES:
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Page 12 QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP Attorney for Kingate Global Fund 51 Madison Avenue, 22nd Floor New York, NY 10010 BY: ROBERT S. LOIGMAN, ESQ.

Page 13 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE CLERK: All rise. THE COURT: Please be seated. Good morning. 3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good morning. 4 5 THE COURT: Madoff, the 10 o'clock calendar? I think that's you Mr. Nisselson and we have a motion for 6 7 leave to file an amended complaint. 8 MR. SHEEHAN: Yes, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Step up, please. 10 MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning, Your Honor. David 11 Sheehan from Baker Hostetler for the trustee. 12 Your Honor has before you a motion for leave to amend for the fourth time our complaint in the Kingate 13 14 matter for which no opposition has been filed. 15 We have filed our motion papers with Your Honor. 16 Unless you have any questions we'd move that an order be 17 entered. 18 THE COURT: Is there any objection to the motion? MR. LOIGMAN: Your Honor, Robert Loigman of Quinn 19 20 Emanuel on behalf of the Kingate Funds. We have no 21 objection. 22 I do however just want to correct one short thing that Mr. Sheehan said, I think they'll agree with, it's 23 actually the first amendment. I think the fourth amendment 24 25 referred to is the avoidance action.

Page 14 1 MR. SHEEHAN: Oh. 2 THE COURT: This is the injunction complaint. 3 You're losing track of your complaints. 4 MR. SHEEHAN: Those things start to happen when 5 you're as old as I am, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Okay, I have no comment to that. MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 8 THE COURT: Since there's no opposition and since 9 amendments are freely granted the motion is granted. 10 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: You can submit an order. 12 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. 13 THE COURT: The Windels Marx fee application is on now also. 14 15 MR. NISSELSON: As well as the other fee 16 applications. 17 THE COURT: The other ones are on at 10:30, I 18 don't know how that happened, but if you want to wait around 19 till 10:30 --20 MR. NISSELSON: Yeah, I'll wait around --21 THE COURT: All right. MR. NISSELSON: -- unless Mr. Sheehan 22 23 (indiscernible - 00:02:37). 24 (Recess at 10:14 a.m.) 25 THE COURT: All right, we're up to Madoff. Good

Page 15 1 timing. 2 (Pause) 3 MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Good morning. 5 MR. SHEEHAN: David Sheehan again for the trustee 6 and BLMIS. 7 This is the -- and I checked -- the fourteenth return application for interim fee allowances by the trustee 8 9 and by his counsel that he's retained. 10 THE COURT: I had a case with 26, so you have a 11 long way to go. 12 MR. SHEEHAN: In any event we do have a long way to go, but what I have done in the prior 13, Your Honor is, 13 14 is that we have very rarely had opposition to these 15 applications -- early on we did, but not in the last 16 probably 6 or 7 -- is that I still provided the Court with 17 an overview with regard to the trustee's efforts, those of 18 its other counsel, and the foreign counsel as well. So if I would be permitted to do that this morning 19 20 I'd go ahead and do that. 21 THE COURT: Certainly. 22 MR. SHEEHAN: All right. First of all let me deal 23 with the application of the foreign counsel. I like to 24 start with those because I think it supplies the Court with 25 an overview of what's actually going on case wide.

As you can see from the applications we have many foreign applications by counsel that the trustee has retained over the course of the last five and a half years. The trustee operates in 30 foreign jurisdictions, he does not have causes of actions in all of those, but he is operative in all in terms of pursuing the assets that we believe are customer property and should be returned to the estate.

And if I could quickly go through each of these and give Your Honor an insight.

I will go first with Munari, which is a recent firm that we've hired, only 38.9 hours. What they've been assisting us is in regard to investigation and discovery with regard to UniCredit. UniCredit is the parent of Bank Austria, which is a principal defendant in the RICO case that we've instituted against Sonya Cohen and numerous other defendants. So they've been recently retained to assist us with those endeavors, and as I said, their hours are not significant.

Next one is Ritter & Ritter. Ritter & Ritter is in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein has been an active participate in these litigations for some time. Indeed there is an action there with regard to certain colleagues of Ms. Cohen where we've actually frozen about \$2 million worth of assets there. That freeze has continued not

withstanding the outcome of the lawsuit in London, which

I'll get to in a moment, but in any event we're active there

mostly with regard to discovery.

What we found as we uncovered the fraud of Mr. Madoff and revealed it was that many, many of the investors existed in Europe and in the Caribbean, that they were principally brought to the exercise by way of these feeder funds that we talk about quite often, and that that's where we had to go to get the discovery.

Again, Ritter & Ritter's hours in this period are only 22, again, principally engaged in assistance of discovery efforts.

Mr. Collins is our counsel if Ireland. In Ireland there was a major litigation involving the Thema (ph) Fund and HSBC sued by their individual investors there. We monitored that litigation having made a decision not to participate based upon the advise of counsel, and so we did not. We monitored it. It has settled for \$250 million. That money is still being held in escrow pending resolution of the trustee's claims against it, and Mr. Collins assisted us with that effort.

Schiltz & Schiltz is in Luxembourg. Luxembourg is also very active in terms of investigation, but also active in the sense that there's active litigation there. Several of the funds are based there, Luxof (ph) and a few others.

So as a result we have debtors that have sued there and indeed Mr. Picard has also been sued there, and we've been actively engaged in trying to resolve that litigation by way of compromise if at all possible. And Schiltz & Schiltz worked with us on all of those efforts in Luxemborg.

Higgs & Johnson is in the Cayman Islands. As I indicated to Your Honor we have many feeder funds in this case, all of them were developed offshore. They're either in Cayman, BVI, or Bermuda. As a result at almost the outset of the case we were compelled to go to each of those jurisdictions, retain counsel.

As you might expect there weren't a lot of counsel available to us because they'd already been retained, mostly by the feeder funds who are prevalent in our case.

But nonetheless we have excellent counsel in Higgs & Johnson who have been working with us in the Caymans and principally in connection with the Kingate matter and others that are related to the Cayman Islands, and we find -- not Kingate, I apologize, Your Honor -- Fairfield, and as a result we've been engaged in active participation with the ongoing liquidations that have taken place there.

As Your Honor knows there's been a lot of activity between the Fairfield liquidators and the people on the other side.

THE COURT: I saw something on Law Through 60

Page 19 1 today that --2 MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. THE COURT: -- the (indiscernible - 00:24:44) 3 counsel had --4 5 MR. SHEEHAN: Yeah, they've got the --6 THE COURT: -- ruled that they can't sue the 7 redeemers. MR. SHEEHAN: Well the liquidators have had a 8 9 tough time of it, and the judge in the Caymans decided they 10 were not permitted to go forward, and they've lost that 11 appeal, so they -- we had settled, as Your Honor knows, a 12 listening time ago with them with the idea that we'd be able 13 to work together. It doesn't affect our cause of action, 14 but I think we'll be more or less on our own given what's 15 happened to the liquidators. 16 So that's what Higgs & Johnson has been assisting 17 in working with us on. Sorkoer & Agmon is a firm in Tel Aviv. We are in 18 Israel because there was a customer of BLMIS called Magnify. 19 20 Magnify took out \$135 million in fictitious profits. What they then did with it, they gave -- they turned over through 21 22 a series of individuals, Yar Greene (ph) being one of them, 23 and a fellow named Mr. Angoian (ph) who's since passed away, 24 but they created an enterprise called Yashia Horowitz (ph) 25 Foundation, which would sound like a child organization but

was not, it was more of a technology transfer company that would then give those monies or vest them with various universities and other endeavors to try to advance medical and other scientific endeavors, and they would get in return payments back from them.

It's been difficult, I must say, because what happened was we were barely in the case when Yashia Horowitz became aware of the fact that we were going pursue these funds, and when they did they tried to liquidate Yashia Horowitz and just destroy all the records.

We went to Israel, hired counsel, stopped that from happening, the dissolution has been foregone, it's not going to happen, and we're in the middle of getting a receiver appointed with the assistance of the Israeli courts, et cetera, so they will assist us in the discovery there.

Discovery, as Your Honor knows, outside the United States just does not follow the same routine that we have. It's not as easy to just get discovery in Israel or quite frankly most of our foreign jurisdictions, so we're working through the receivership and the offices of the State of Israel to assist us in that endeavor and Soroker-Agmon works with us in those efforts.

Graf & Pitkowitz. Graf Pitkowitz is in Austria.

Austria is a major forum for us in terms of discovery.

There have been ongoing criminal investigations by the Austrian authorities almost from the outset of this case focusing principally on Sonya Cohen and other individuals as well as Bank of Medici, which she created, as a vehicle to bring monies to Madoff, and which was partially owned by bank of Austria, which at the time was the state bank of Austria.

Needless to say this has been an uphill battle. What we have been able to do though is work cooperatively with the Austrian prosecutors.

Unlike the United States we can become what they call a participant in the proceedings because Mr. Picard stands in the shoes, unlike how we approach it here, in Kaplan (ph), he stands in the shoes of all those customers and he can represent them as a victim. So he's able to participate.

What we've been doing is assisting the prosecutor by giving them documents and they in turn allow us to get their documents and in turn when they take the depositions -- they don't call them that -- they call them confrontations -- but when they do confrontations of witnesses we are allowed to sit in, propose -- not question -- but propose questions to the prosecutor. It's been of immense assistance to us in terms of going forward and developing the facts in this case.

And Graf & Pitkowitz, as you can see, has substantial time, 744 hours, engaged in all those endeavors.

BVI, SCA Creque. BVI is very important us because it is where Kingate was incorporated. I made the mistake earlier of saying the Caymans. But in any event Kingate as you know is a very active defendant, we're actively litigating with those.

There is \$300 million sitting in an account in Cayman, it's the subject as Your Honor knows of an application before you. There are additional assets that we're aware of in Panama, Monaco, and Nigeria, none of those are going to be easy forums within which to obtain those, but it's why we're pursuing this as vigorously as we are, is that there are substantial assets to be pursued and we think we have a very strong case, obviously not going to argue it here this morning.

What Graf & Pitkowitz have been doing -- or I'm sorry -- what SCA Creque has been doing is assisting us when there are court hearings in BVI. We really can't participate, it's a very interesting phenomenon that occurs. The British system has much more of a closed access to their records and discovery, whereas here we have more or less an open book, so to go down there we have to have someone go monitor the proceedings and hopefully strike a relationship with some of the people participating and then we get an

inside into actually what is happening, but we can't actually get the court records, they're just not available to us. So Creque assists us in those.

There's a good deal of activity, because when the liquidators have to operate here in the United States as they do they need to sanction, as they call it, sanction meaning their authority, to go forward and to do that, so they seek that authorities, for example, in connection with what we're currently talking about with them on the injunction.

In any event that's what SCA Creque does.

Then we have Williams, Barristers in Bermuda.

Bermuda is also interestingly enough both a Fairfield and a

Kingate jurisdiction.

The reason is, is that many of these enterprises,
Kingate in particular, created Kingate Management Ltd., it
was a separate entity, separate from the funds, with the
Sureti and Grosso (ph) who were the principals who owned
Kingate, created it so they should charge fees for
administering the two funds.

Our allegations are they did nothing, they never did any evaluation of the assets, no evaluation of Mr. Madoff or anything, but they just charged a substantial fee to the tune of over \$300 million.

So Kingate Management Ltd. as you might suspect,

Your Honor, has an official receiver appointed by the courts in Bermuda. We have a protective action there because there is indeed \$100 million sitting in a bank account in Bermuda, some of that has been diminished by the liquidator who's has fees awarded, probably down to about 80 million now. In any event we obviously monitor that.

And also Kingate liquidators have sued Kingate

Management ltd. in Bermuda. Again, our only way of keeping

track of that is having someone in the court observing and

working cooperatively with the people on hand, and that's

what Williams, Barristers does for us there.

Taylor Wessing. Taylor Wessing is in England. As Your Honor will recall Mr. Madoff created an enterprise called MSIL, Madoff Securities International Ltd.

MSIL was a fraudulent instrumentality as we have alleged and which we believe to be the case. It was essentially engaged in proprietary trading for Mr. Madoff, but he utilized it as a vehicle by which to round trip funds back through and then utilize it. I won't get into all the gory details here this morning, but he was utilizing it to round trip monies back into the Bank of New York account which was the marketing platform and then they would get charged for expenses from IA, and that's how he supported the IA operation. So that's only one limited use of that.

He also told many people that he utilized that to

engage in after-marketing trading and that's how he was able to avoid the exchange volatility because he was doing what he called dark pools of liquidity, which actually do exist of course, but not in the volume that he suggested in terms of equities being traded between banks from private reserves.

In any event at the end of the day MSIL we instituted litigation against them in a very narrow sense. We didn't want to and we've tried not to, and I should have said this at the outset, we are not interested really in trying any of our cases in foreign jurisdictions, we are trying to try all of them here in the United States before this Court, but what we did is we filed protective actions recognizing that personal jurisdiction is going to be an issue, we also have still pending before Judge Rakoff, it's been there since October of 2012, the Morrison application under a motion to withdraw the reference, so that also would have a dramatic impact if it were adverse to the trustee.

So needless to say we want to be in a position that we can move forward and we filed protective actions in virtually all of these jurisdictions.

What we did in England though however was we did not do that. We filed a very limited and targeted action directed at Sonya Cohen who had been paid we thought unauthorized fees and that the directors had allowed that to

happen because she was supposedly providing them with research. You know, what we established was that the research was indeed plagiarized and the English court found that it was plagiarized. It somehow found that it was still value, I'm still mystified by the opinion by Judge Popplewell in that particular case, but the short version of that is that we lost that case, it did not go well for us.

It has very limited impact, it's not been raised by any of our adversaries in any of our litigations here because it was such a narrow and targeted and focused piece of litigation just on those very few transactions. And in any event without going into greater detail on that Taylor Wessing worked very, very hard on the case. It was a great deal of effort to put it all together.

As Your Honor probably knows from the English system you have to put together all of your evidence and put it in, you have to have skeletal briefs, you basically submit the case almost in advance, and it's more or less as sometimes we conduct preliminary injunction hearings, there's cross-examination, there isn't direct examination. So it -- but the trial nonetheless still took six weeks.

Most of the reporting period that we're dealing with here Taylor Wessing was actively engaged preparing for and try thing case because it took place between June and July.

Notwithstanding the outcome we do believe Taylor Wessing did a very, very fine job, worked very, very hard for us, and we totally support their application here this morning as does SIPC.

Next we have Browne Jacobson. That's a second firm that we have in the United Kingdom. We have them for several reasons. First and foremost of course they're conflict counsel.

Taylor Wessing is a major international law firm, they have engaged in many, many, activities for a variety of different clients, some of whom we've sued, so they can't represent us in all the litigations that we have, principally involving banks.

Browne Jacobson is a firm that we, meaning Baker, has had a relationship for any number of years, a very talented law firm principally located outside of London. In any event they have worked with us not only in assisting us on some of the extraneous efforts with regard to the MSIL litigation in terms of providing overview of certain bankruptcy issues, et cetera, but principally what they're working with us on is two things. One is Pisquia (ph), which I'll get to in a minute, which is litigation that's very active in Gibraltar, has been around since almost the inception of the case, and they act as our barristers there.

We do have solicitors as Your Honor knows with the

English system, we have two law firms in effect. So we have the barristers at Browne Jacobson, the solicitors which I'll get to in a moment, live in Gibraltar, and our solicitors have been very active there, and I'll get in more detail when I get to the Gibraltar application itself.

In addition to that, you know, there's also the appellate process that we engaged in that they also assisted us in.

Your Honor is probably familiar under, you know, the rubric of Chapter 15 and universalism, there was this Rubin decision that was decided by the courts in England about two years ago, maybe longer, which we actively participated in for some time and were permitted to file an amicus.

What Rubin held was is that a default judgment here in the United States could be -- I'm simplifying it -- both could be enforced in the United Kingdom, which would be a tremendous boom obviously to us since many of the defendants have chosen to ignore us. Well -- and we do already have default judgments in, for example, the Veskia (ph) case itself.

In any event on appeal we lost, it didn't turn out as well as we would have liked and it also, you know, brought into question --

THE COURT: Was that the Adelphia Lyondell

adversary proceeding? It was the Judge Gerber --

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes.

THE COURT: -- judgment wasn't it?

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes, it was.

There's -- but there's a case called Cambridge Gas which was the predecessor to that which had been called into question by the Rubin appellate decision, but thereafter -- and I'll drift into a little bit into Veskia -- needless to say our adversaries of Veskia jumped on that opportunity in Arpia (ph) that we could not bring this cause of action because we had filed to enforce our default that we'd achieved here against them, and we had, as I said filed a protective action there as well.

So we not only filed to enforce our default, but filed an action under the law of Gibraltar and their insolvency statutes and the courts upheld our ability to do that. They weren't too thrilled with our default but they were okay with our ability to proceed under their -- and both of those are under appeal right now, we're trying to still suggest that Cambridge Gas has vitality and there's still reasons why it should go forward here and it's different than Rubin, but you know, that's obviously somewhat difficult. But the other one we're pretty comfortable with.

And needless to say Browne Jacobson was very

instrumental in structuring all of our arguments there, they handled the skeletal briefs, they're the ones that argued, et cetera.

But on the ground there, and I'm going to just jump to them, we have the firm which Keith Asaparti (ph) represents, and Keith Asaparti is in Gibraltar, he has represented us for -- since the very beginning of the case, in fact he switched firms and we switched with him because he's that good. He was the former attorney general of Gibraltar or what the equivalent of the attorney general was.

He gives us access to the courts and represents us there as a solicitor and is highly regarded and has been a tremendous assistance in terms of advancing our causes of action. As I say, there are several of them there.

And one highlight that's not in the application here today but which I always like to refer to exists, is that it was a benefit of Rubin, we as I said have obtained judgments. One of the defendants was Zeus (ph) called -- one of the funds. And Zeus we had a default against. And after Rubin they decided they'd really rather litigate, and that case is going to be tried here in what's deposited with this court is \$61 million. We're pursuing approximately 150-, but 61- is already here that we're fighting over with them and at some point when we get a decision on Morrison

and we can move on these other cases -- everyone has joined in Morrison and it's got a foreign basis -- so until that gets resolved we're kind of hamstrung on being able to move a lot of the feeder funds cases themselves.

That constitutes my overview at this point this morning, Your Honor. And what I'd like to do now is to just talk a little bit about what Baker has been doing and I usually comment on Mr. Nisselson and the Young firm as well.

As Your Honor knows there's many elements to the case, and let me just break them down into four things that are principally the categories that we operate in.

One is the customer claims. Something we don't talk a lot about, it's in front of Your Honor in the form of the time-base -- not time-based damages -- the interaccount transfer motion. But as I've always said from the very beginning this being a Ponzi scheme it's two sides of the same coin when you talk about customer claims.

When you're talking about claims you're also talking about adversary proceedings, because on the other side of it the denied claim is a net winner who we're trying to retrieve money from.

So as we calculate those net, you know, equity results we're also at the same time calculating the outcome.

Well that resulted in another MTWR in front of Judge Rakoff involving antecedent debt, which Your Honor I

know is also familiar with.

So when the motions to withdraw the reference started about a year and a half ago basically virtually all the litigation got put on hold until such time as we could resolve fundamental bankruptcy issues. The antecedent debt, value, things of that nature, even from my perspective 546 should have been decided by the Bankruptcy Court, but I didn't win that one.

In any event the point is, is that those are almost all now resolved, and most of that started to happen during the reporting period that we have before Your Honor, and it influences what we were doing at the time.

So we at that point had over 800, as Your Honor knows, what we call good faith causes of actions, meaning that there's no intent at issue here, we're not suggesting that, we're simply saying it's fictitious profits and at least within the two-year period under current law from Judge Rakoff we should at least be able to obtain that, not that we're foregoing the six year until the circuit rules.

In any event we started getting all of those up. Your Honor has actually been actively engaged in that, you know, but all of that ground work that we put together to triage those cases into two year and hybrids and six year all was taking place during the reporting period. At the same time we were also looking at the over 2000 customer

objections we had.

As Your Honor knows we've had a series of objections. The first and most important was our net equity calculation which took some time to resolve. It cut across the entire spectrum of all of our customer claims, and what we said in all of our customer claim determinations was if in fact we lost we'd redetermine every claim. So we preserved the objection for everyone. Until that was resolved getting to the one offs or even the ones where there's 2- or 300 didn't make much sense.

So we didn't move on any of those because it would just -- if in fact we lost and it was the last day most of those other objections would have been wiped away.

So in any event the next big one was customers and who's a customer and who isn't and the -- you know, people that invested as we call them indirect investors who invested in the feeder funds and we treated the fund as the customer. Again the Second Circuit and this Court agreed with us and that resolved many, many of the customer claim objections itself.

We are now in the phase, as Your Honor knows, of trying to deal with the rest of those objections. The largest ones first such as interaccount transfers, which involves over 400, that's an ongoing effort involving many of the attorneys at a firm, and they've worked

collaboratively obviously with the good faith side of that because there's two sides to that at all time, because many of the people that are good faith defendants are also people who have objected to our determination, so we have to cooperate -- collaborate on that.

Good faith I'm not going to spend a lot of time on, Your Honor has intimate familiarity with it, you're working with it every day, I think we will continue to work with it for quite some time.

In addition to the good faith -- and there are a lot of cases, there are a lot of people involved.

when the case came to us, you can see it from the application we have many, many people working on it and the reason is not just the sheer volume of it but the adversaries. The adversaries are very good, very creative, and they're very active, and we are constantly stretched and tested by them all the time, even in the good faith cases which seem relatively straight forward and Your Honor is seeing when speaking about just in the motions that you're receiving to date.

But the bottom line is, is that what we've done is we've incorporated groups of people from our Orlando,

Houston, Denver, and LA offices, mostly associates, try to work at a lower rate, SIPC is very careful to monitor our

rate structure, our average hourly rate is under \$400 an hour because of that. So as a result we utilize those people to really deal with the good faith.

Principally the next category would be the feeder fund cases, again, pretty much on hold, but as Your Honor also knows Judge Rakoff found that somehow the SIPA statute created a different standard for us, that it wasn't inquiry notice, it's actual knowledge, and he then -- and analyzed the Komed (ph) case and came to the conclusion we'd met that standard at least in that particular case. So that's sort of become a benchmark.

What we've done since then, even though that decision is a decision on actual knowledge is still not resolved, that's another one that we're waiting for from judge Rakoff, we have assumed --

THE COURT: What is he supposed to decide?

MR. SHEEHAN: Well --

THE COURT: I thought he had decided that issue.

MR. SHEEHAN: -- what he hasn't decided is whether the standard for approving good faith in a fraudulent conveyance action. It's been withdrawn. What they've argued is --

THE COURT: In connection with a 548(c) defense?

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. He still has that.

So in any event, again, I thought that was a

bankruptcy issue, but you know what can I say.

so in any event at the end of the day we -- we are waiting for those, and in the meantime we decided, which happened during this reporting period, that you know, the likelihood of him having a different standard than the one he enunciated in deciding 546(e) in terms of actual knowledge and utilizing the standard there, that's where that emanates from, because we took the position that if you actually knew there was no trading how could you get a safe harbor, he agreed with that, but he agreed it was a very high standard to prove that defense or prove that they shouldn't have the defense.

In any event we have now been during the reporting period and continuing through today amending the complaints. One of the things I haven't mentioned is that we have an enormous database. We have 28 million documents that are active that we search all the time. In addition to that that's out database that we've created from the records preserved by Mr. Madoff over four decades, and we've eliminated terabytes of data, we just don't even deal with it because we can't possibly go through all of it. It gets duplicative, it's every Wall Street Journal known to man he seems to have kept because he would use those to go back --you know, three days later he'd create statements out of those Wall Street Journals.

In any event the bottom line the, is that we also have five million documents that we've gotten and it keeps growing from third parties. We've served over almost 500 subpoenas on third parties to obtain documents in connection with this case, that's another large database that we manage.

What we've been doing is doing a deep dive into that database in light of the findings by Judge Rakoff and hopefully anticipating, and while you're seeing some amendments to the complaint you actually have a challenge which will go shortly in the Berkin (ph) case as to whether or not we've met that standard, and obviously we're going to argue that we did.

But the bottom line is that's what a lot of the work has been doing over the last couple of months or at least during the reporting period, as well as Your Honor also knows there's active litigation. We have motion practice that occurs in these cases irrespective of whether they've been withdrawn or not we still have those. Judge Rakoff never shut down discovery, what we find though is all of our adversaries in those cases say, well, you know, if judge -- if the judge decides Morrison against you why are we wasting time with discovery? So we're again sort of at a stalemate there.

The last group of cases I combine them because

they're somewhat similar. Our subsequent transferee cases, which we have many of those and in addition what we call the leverage cases.

As Your Honor saw in connection with the 9019 for JPMorgan Chase they engaged in structured products. What they did is they went out to their high net worth individuals and they had them invest in Madoff through Fairfield in that particular case by packaging sort of a three for one, you know, swap transaction and then investing with Madoff because they saw it as a positive, you know, virtually guaranteed return -- and I won't go into all the details of why we say they should have known better -- but the point is, is at the end of the day they weren't the only ones that did that. There's about ten banks, I won't remember all their names (indiscernible - 00:48:56) City and a whole bunch of others that did this, that actually had structured products that were invested in Madoff.

It's like I've always said, Bernie Madoff became part of the financial fabric of Wall Street. People want to say he's a one off but he's not, he's actually as much a part of it as any other credit default swap, as much as AIG was, Bernie Madoff was too because of all of these transactions that took place.

These are very complicated transactions. We have -- you know, we're the adversaries, the major named firms in

the city are all representing those banks as Wachtel (ph) represented JPMorgan Chase. They are actively being pursued right now but we're limited again in terms of where we can go because we don't have the good faith standard and we're somewhat slowed down. But those cases are active, but they're all subsequent cases because they involve money going into Fairfield and then coming out and getting paid to JPMorgan and then paying them over to their clients.

But we have any number of subsequence emanating out of the funds, whether it be Fairfield or any of the others because they weren't -- banks weren't the only ones utilizing them as an investment vehicle, Mr. Madoff was seen as a very fine vehicle by which to invest so they did that. So again, all of those cases are active all at the same time.

What I've given Your Honor is a broad overview of the work that the firm does during each of these reporting periods, all at various stages, our submission of course gives it to you in detail.

(Indiscernible - 00:50:27) we were -- and it's worth I think informing Your Honor as to how this occurred -- but early on as you may recall there was an involuntary filed against Mr. Madoff at which point Mr. Niesselson was appointed as -- by the U.S. Trustee as the trustee. The very next day the U.S. Attorney forfeited \$170 billion of

Mr. Madoff and his wife thereby rendering the estate at zero. Right. Nonetheless we thought and we still believe that working with Mr. Niesselson as the Chapter 7 Trustee and continuing that, and we did this certainly in consultation at that time with Judge Lifland, and so he has continued as that.

At the same time, given the fact that he has knowledge that he has of the case, we have utilized the Widels Marx firm as a conflicts firm, that's true, and there are many instances where Baker has conflicts and we turn it over to him. But because of the quality of the work and the close working relationship we have with them they handle many cases because of the sheer volume that are not conflicts but that are given -- are turned over to Alan and to his team -- and Kim Longo is here today as well -- who do a superb job on all of these cases, and we -- you know, without reservation support their efforts.

Windels Marx however has conflicts, so that's why you have Conaway as in the case in a much more limited capacity, but when they have conflicts -- if we have a conflict we look to Young, Conaway who in the work they have done have done a really very fine job.

So that in summary, Your Honor, is the state of affairs with regard to the fourteenth interim fee applications for Baker, their retained counsel, and I would

Page 41 at this point turn it over to Mr. Bell who I think wants to 1 2 be heard --3 THE COURT: Sure. 4 MR. SHEEHAN: -- by the --5 THE COURT: Thank you. 6 MR. SHEEHAN: -- for SIPC. 7 THE COURT: Thank you very much. MR. BELL: Good morning, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Good morning. 10 MR. BELL: Kevin bell on behalf of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. 11 12 Today is day 1,952 in the Madoff liquidation 13 proceeding. 14 THE COURT: Who's counting? 15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He is. 16 MR. BELL: The fee period ending in November 30th was the 1,854th day, the fourteenth fee application involves 17 18 122 days, and we are waiting for Judge Rakoff for 1,560 days on the three matters he has under advisement. 19 20 THE COURT: You'll have to take that up with him. 21 (Laughter) 22 MR. BELL: We will. The Securities Investor 23 Protection Act, particularly Section 15 United States Code 24 78EEE(b)(5) addresses compensation in a SIPC liquidation 25 proceeding, it governs that, that's part of the statute, was

amended by the federal law enacted on May 25th, 1978, which amended the Securities Investor Protection Act which had been enacted on December 30th, 1970.

of particular interest to the Court and to SIPC and to the public is Section 78EEE(b)(5)(c), and the criteria that are there. And I know Your Honor has had other SIPA liquidation proceedings, but I just want to do as I have done in the previous 13 fee applications when we got up here, because SIPC has a responsibility, has great sensitivity to this unique congressional enactment that was put in here in the amendment in 1978 to address what we do in reviewing the fee applications so we have a clear record and the public understands that SIPC takes this responsibility very seriously.

Each and every fee application that is submitted to this Court has been previously reviewed by SIPC. And when I say reviewed I mean each page and each entry, and if there are matters that are questions Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Nisselson and his team get what I call SIPC comments not only from me who is the primary lawyer, but then when the general counsel reviews my recommendations and she may have other comments that we ask.

So you'll see reflected in paragraph 5 of the SIPC recommendation on the fourteenth fee application in paragraph 3 on the Windels' fee recommendation by SIPC

certain substantial reductions by the firms in light of the SIPC comments.

Overall all the counsel that are subject to these fee applications have agreed to a voluntary ten percent discount across the board.

In addition to that there is the SIPC factor where we look at it, raise questions, and there are other reductions that occur.

Two that I would like to highlight in those particular paragraphs is in the recommendation on Baker's fourteenth application, the trustee and Baker's, the total reduction is 16.6 percent on their standard ordinary rate, which includes the 10 percent discount. On Windels it's at paragraph 3 and there's a 17.27 percent, including the 10 percent voluntary discount.

As I noted because this is a case and if we look at paragraph 231 of the fourteenth application the trustee and Baker note that there's no reasonable expectation of recoupment. SIPC monitors that, as this Court can be aware, because of our substantial advances we have made not only for satisfying customers of over \$812 million but the other advances we have made pursuant to the directive of the statute to provide for the payment of administrative expenses which are approaching or exceeding three quarter of a billion dollars.

So there is an act of oversight that SIPC has with regard to this, it's in our annual report that we give to the Securities and Exchange Commission which has an oversight factor on SIPC, as well as the United States Congress because there are committees in the House and the Senate that are actively monitoring this case because this case has caught the attention of the legislative body of this country, and particularly some members of Congress that have constituents who think that this should be done differently.

The -- as I noted the SIPC review is very thorough and we, Mr. Sheehan and I, have dialogue sometimes daily regarding the invoices and what's being done, and Mr. Sheehan's presentation today is not -- is not new news because we're active and involved in the oversight of the case.

So the critical thing here, Your Honor, and I've said this on all 13 prior occasions, is that because there's no reasonable expectation the statute pretty much says plain language the Court shall award; however, I would note that if we get to that nirvana state where SIPC gets back all its recoupments and we are in a regular bankruptcy the statute also provides that the Court should give weight to the SIPC recommendation.

And that's the way I approach it, that's the way

my general counsel approaches it, it's the way the corporation approaches it is that we are monitoring this so if you had questions with regard to this and we were not in that shall award state we would be prepared to answer questions that the Court has, and you know, one of these days when Mr. Sheehan and his team and Mr. Nisselson and his teem are successful and we reach payment of 100 percent of customer claims and we get SIPC back, it's almost a billion dollars of administrative advances in addition to the \$812 million we advanced for customers and we start talking about general estate back in the bankruptcy context, you know, at that point in time I do believe, having lived this statute for 40 years, that this Court is going to look on this.

We have a reserve with Baker and the trustee of something like \$30 million.

MR. SHEEHAN: Correct.

MR. BELL: Mr. Sheehan and I were discussing that yesterday and I know there is a reserve not as high for Mr. Nisselson's firm, as well as all the other firms, because it's something that is there that as we get to the final stages way down the road this Court I think has an obligation to look at it and say the holdback should be paid or should not be paid depending on the outcome of these cases.

And so we monitor -- we monitor that, and you know, while it is not here it was there on the thirteenth after negotiation we recommended to the Court and the Court approved a reduction of that holdback. That's not before the Court now but has been before the Court on three or four prior occasions, and is governed somewhat by the order of the Court that is -- is noted in the trustee's application. So I just wanted to present that to the Court and ask the Court if it had any questions with regard to SIPC's recommendations or SIPC's oversight of the case or the applications, I --THE COURT: I take it that SIPC recommends the fees --MR. BELL: SIPC recommends each and every one. SIPC has filed six fee recommendations on the ninth application of young, the seventh application of Good Field, the second application of Kelley, all the applications of the fifteen international special counsels, the thirteenth application of Windels, and the fourteenth application of trustee and counsel, it recommends it completely. THE COURT: Thank you very much. MR. BELL: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Is there anyone else who wants to be heard in connection with the fee applications? The record should reflect there's no response.

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Page 47 I'll award the fees as requested subject to the holdback and the expenses in full. I guess all subject to review at the end of the case depending on how the case turns out. The trustee and his counsel are entitled to reasonable compensation, SIPC has reviewed the applications, and since SIPC has recommended the applications and has also stated that it has no reasonable expectation at this time of being -- of being -- of seeking recoupment I'm basically bound by SIPC's recommendations. So you can submit an order on that. And then the only remaining thing is the allocation motion. MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. Seanna Brown also on behalf of the trustee. This is also the return date of the trustee's motion for a fourth allocation of property and a fourth interim distribution to customers. I want to note at the outset that there are also no objections to this application. The trustee has made three prior interim distributions and the history is laid out in our papers so I won't recount them here unless Your Honor has any questions. THE COURT: No, I've reviewed the application.

MS. BROWN: Okay, great.

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If I may briefly though just run through what the trustee proposes to do here in the fourth distribution.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. BROWN: The trustee intends to distribute \$350 million which will go to approximately 1,000 accounts with an average check of \$323,000. When you combine this distribution with the prior distributions customers with allowed claims will have received 46 percent of their losses and the trustee will have fully satisfied over 1,100 accounts.

To date we have collected over \$9.8 billion, and through our -- this distribution, our prior distributions, and the SIPC advances, we will have returned to customers almost \$6 billion.

As Your Honor knows from the papers and from the statute however we can't distribute the full 9.8 billion at this time because we must maintain reserves for disputed amounts.

The two largest reserves that we have currently are for the time-based damages appeal, which is currently being briefed before the Second Circuit, and the reserves that we maintain for those account holders that are in litigation with the trustee.

Notwithstanding those reserves the trustee is ready to make this fourth distribution which will return

Page 49 1 significant amounts to customers particularly when it's 2 combined with the prior distributions and the amounts 3 advanced by SIPC. 4 We would respectfully ask that Your Honor approve 5 the allocation and authorize the trustee to make that 6 payment. 7 THE COURT: Is there anybody that wants to be 8 heard in connection with the application? 9 MR. BELL: Your Honor, SIPC is here in support and 10 it finds that this is a very important moment in this case 11 because the trustee will have distributed, if the Court 12 issues the order, 46.06 cents on the dollar together with 13 the approximate 14 cents that's on reserve for the two 14 matters, TBD, time-based damages, and the litigation dealing 15 with the customer account -- customers who have accounts 16 that are in litigation with the trustee. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. 18 All right, I'll grant the application. Certainly it's in everybody's interest to get money to the victims as 19 20 quickly as possible. So you have submit an order on that. 21 MR. BELL: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. 23 (A chorus of thank you) 24 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:18 25 AM)

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Page 51 CERTIFICATION I, Dawn South, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber CET**D-408 Veritext 330 Old Country Road Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501 Date: February 18, 2014